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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

IN THE

PUNJAB AND ITS DEPENDENCIES,

DURING THE YEAR

1875.

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Proceedings of Government of Punjab, in the Home Department, No. 1846, dated 26th May 1876.

No. 776.

FROM

G. SMYTH, ESQUIRE,

Officiating Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab.

TO

LEPEL GRIFFIN, ESQUIRE,

Secretary to Government, Punjab.

Dated Lahore, the 1st April 1876.

SIR,

I am directed to submit the prescribed Annual Statements and Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Panjab for the year 1875.

2. The Report is arranged as follows:—

I.—Original Jurisdiction.

a. General review of offences committed and brought to trial.

b. Offences classified.

c. Result of trials.

d. Agency for disposal of Criminal work.

e. Special Jurisdiction.

f. Original work of Courts of Session.

g. Witnesses.

II.—Appellate Jurisdiction of Sessions Courts and Magistrates.

III.—Punishments.

IV.—Preventive Jurisdiction.

V.—Procedure.

VI.—Chief Court Jurisdiction.

I.—ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

A.—General review of offences committed and brought to trial.

Offences reported and admitted to have occurred.

3. The following comparative statement shews for the entire province the number of offences reported and struck off the register of offences on the application of the police, as well as the cases and persons brought to trial, during the years 1874 and 1875 :—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Nature of offences.	Year.	Offences reported.	Offences struck off the register.	Cases brought to trial.	Persons brought to trial.
Non-bailable	1874	30,850	2,960	15,087	23,284
	1875	29,542	2,899	14,310	22,003
Bailable	1874	65,220	842	61,118	1,29,763
	1875	64,321	990	62,113	1,30,648
Total ...	1874	96,080	3,802	76,205	1,53,047
	1875	93,863	3,889	76,423	1,52,651
Difference ...		—3,217	+87	+218	—396

Offences of all kinds admitted to have occurred during the year numbered 89,974, being 2,304 or 2·5 per cent. less than in the year preceding. The decrease in bailable offences being 1·6. In non-bailable 4·6 per cent.

Offences, and persons brought to trial.

4. Of the offences admitted to have occurred 84·6 per cent were brought to trial; the proportion in the case of bailable offences being 98·1 per cent, and in the case of non-bailable, 53·7 per cent. In non-bailable offences, the average is almost the same as in the preceding year.

The total number of persons under trial during the year was 1,52,651, which is one for every 124 inhabitants. In 1874 the proportion was the same.

Of the persons under trial 15·2 per cent were charged with non-bailable, and 84·7 with bailable offences.

Offences struck off the register.

5. The proportion of both kinds of offences struck off on application of the police is the same as it has been for the last three years *viz.*, 4 per cent. In non-bailable offences the per-centage has fallen from 10 to 9.

In almost all the districts cases are struck off the register only under the orders of the Magistrate of the District.

It was noted in last year's report that in Ráwalpindi a further precaution was taken by requiring the Police Officer applying for the removal of an offence from the register, to send up an English abstract of the case with his application. This year several other Deputy Commissioners report having adopted the same practice.

The highest per-centage of non-bailable offences struck off the register on the application of the police was 27 per cent, in the Shahpúr district. An explanation has been called for.

The lowest per-centage was in the Montgomery district, where it was 18. only.

In bailable offences, the per-centage struck off is satisfactorily low, and consequently needs no comment.

Variation in crime.

6. The decrease in non-bailable crime is pretty evenly distributed over the province except in the Delhi and Hissár Divisions, where there has been an increase of 13·8 and 14·8 per cent respectively.

In the Hissár Division the increase has been in the Rohtak district 34 per cent, and Hissár 13 per cent. In Sirsa there has been a decrease.

The Commissioner thinks this result is due to the laxity of the district authorities in making use of the law enabling them to demand security from persons of notoriously bad livelihood.

There was a notable decrease in the following districts :—

Kángra	...	33 per cent.
Mooltán	...	30 ,,

This as regards the Kángra district is ascribed to the serious and prolonged epidemic of cholera which prevailed during the year, which acting on the fears of the people rendered them less disposed to crime, and leading to the prohibition of fairs, and the assemblage of large numbers of people, gave the criminal classes fewer opportunities.

As regards Mooltán the cause of the decrease, particularly in the crimes of house-breaking and cattle-theft, the Deputy Commissioner attributes to the stringent supervision exercised over bad characters, and the severe punishments awarded to habitual offenders.

He has however apparently lost sight of the fact that in the previous year there was an increase of 16 per cent, which was said to be due to the increased vigilance of the police, and to the influx of a number of strangers engaged on railway works; as both these causes are believed to be still in operation, the District Officer should be able to assign some special cause or causes for the decrease in 1875. His attention has been called to the subject and an explanation asked for.

Non-bailable offences.

7. The districts which shew the greatest number of non-bailable offences admitted to have occurred are :

Pesháwar	... ...	1,417
Mooltán	... ...	1,379

In the districts of Hissár, Sirsa, Simla and Kángra the number was under 500.

Bailable offences.

8. In the number of bailable offences admitted to have occurred the following districts stand first :—

Amritsar	... ...	4,897
Lahore	... ...	4,063
Ráwalpindi	... ...	4,330

In Amritsar and Lahore a large proportion of these offences are breaches of municipal bye-laws, disposed of by the Boards of Honorary Magistrates of the cities of Lahore and Amritsar.

In Ráwalpindi an increase in the same class of cases is due to the appointment at Murree of an energetic conservancy sergeant, owing to which 832 persons were punished for breaches of conservancy rules against 18 in the preceding year.

There are only eight districts in which the number of such offences was less than 1,000, *viz* :—

Hissár	... ...	994
Sirsa	... ...	508
Shahpúr	... ...	934
Jhang	... ...	463
Montgomery	... ...	897
Muzaffargarh	... ...	899
Dera Ismail Khán	...	954
Kohát	... ...	677

B.—Offences Classified.

9. Imperial Return No. 2 of the Appendix gives a statement of offences reported and of persons brought to trial for each class of offence during the year.

The annexed statement shews the number of offences reported and of persons brought to trial, under each Chapter of the Indian Penal Code, during the year 1875. A column is added to shew the number of convictions.

Chapter and Subject.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Persons brought to trial.	Convictions.
Chapter V.—Concealing design to commit a non-bailable offence	9	76	25
„ VII.—Offences relating to the Army and Navy (131—140)	2	4	4
„ VIII.—Offences against the public tranquility (143—160)	857	6 843	5,134
„ IX.—Offences by or relating to public servants (161—174)	206	284	114
„ X.—Contempts of the lawful authority of public servants (172—190),	1,566	3,101	1,953
„ XI.—False evidence and offences against public justice (193—229) ...	1,044	1,734	1,084
„ XII.—Offences relating to coin and Government stamps (231—268) ...	198	211	146
„ XIII.—Offences relating to weights and measures (264—267)	79	108	77
„ XIV.—Offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals (269—294)	529	1,636	1,249
„ XV.—Offences relating to religion (295—298)	107	283	103
„ XVI.—Offences affecting the human body—			
1.—Offences affecting life (302—311)	807	1,292	751
2.—Miscarriage, injuries to unborn children, exposure of infants, concealment of birth (312—318)	96	123	72
3.—Of hurt (323—338)	4,625	8,875	4,135
4.—Wrongful restraint and confinement (341—348) ...	646	1,254	293
5.—Of criminal force and assault (352—358)	17,277	37,299	7,987
6.—Kidnapping, forcible abduction, slavery and forced labor (363—374)	262	357	99
7.—Rape (376)	191	124	44
8.—Of unnatural offences (377)	152	112	67
Chapter XVII.—Of offences against property—			
1.—Of theft (379—382)	13,484	11,034	8,017
2.—Of extortion (384—389)	133	243	22
3.—Of robbery and dacoity (392—402)	346	390	195
4.—Criminal misappropriation of property (403—404) ...	462	671	391
5.—Criminal breach of trust (406—409)	464	468	243
6.—Receiving stolen property (411—414)	3,034	3,877	2,477
7.—Cheating (417—420)	545	875	309
8.—Fraudulent deeds and dispositions of property (421—424),	15	38	7
9.—Mischief (426—440)	2,731	5,233	2,045
10.—Criminal trespass (447—462), chiefly house-breaking ...	11,899	6,584	3,699
Chapter XVIII.—Offences relating to documents and to trade and property marks (465—477)	120	218	59
1.—Of trade and property marks (482—489)	13	34	8
„ XIX.—Criminal breach of contracts of service (490—492)	35	59	21
„ XX.—Offences relating to marriage (493—498)	3,759	5,138	795
„ XXI.—Of defamation (500—502)	178	315	53
„ XXII.—Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance (504—510)	377	655	209
„ XXIII.—Attempt to commit offences (511)	11	10	8

10. The last Criminal Report pointed out the steady diminution in the number of murders reported, from 394 in 1872 to 354 in 1873 and 308 in 1874. During the year under report there has been a still further decrease to 285, or 23 less than in 1874.

Murders.

For these murders 697 persons were brought before the Magistrate, of whom 382 were committed for trial to Courts of Session, 5 died or escaped, and 63 were awaiting trial at the end of the year.

In the following districts murders were most frequent—

District.	Number reported.	Persons discharged.	Persons committed.
Peshâwar	83	127	63
Râwalpindi	18	...	16
Hâzara	16	29	38
Lahore	14	5	16
Dera Ghazi Khân	13	27	23
Jhelam	13	1	12
Kohât	12	4	19
Umballa	12	2	15
Bannû	11	12	16
Hoshiârpur	11	5	6
Dera Ismail Khân	10	1	13

Of the murders reported to have occurred during the year 48·1 per cent are ascribed to motives connected with women ;—Peshâwar (43) and Jhelam (10) being the most conspicuous in this respect.

There were only two murders committed by means of poison throughout the province. In 1874 there were 13.

There were 7 persons convicted of murder with dacoity, compared with 3 in the year previous.

148 cases of culpable homicide not amounting to murder were reported during the year, compared with 141 in the year 1874 and 207 in 1873.

11. The following comparative table shows for the last five years the number of ordinary thefts and cattle-thefts reported.

Thefts.

Offence.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Ordinary thefts, including abetments and attempts,	11,179	10,987	10,521	10,651	10,078
Cattle-thefts, including abetments and attempts ...	6,043	5,936	5,510	3,902	3,381
Total ...	17,222	16,923	16,031	14,553	13,459

A steady annual decrease is observable, particularly in cattle-thefts, which have fallen from 6,043 in 1871 to 3,381 in 1875. This is very satisfactory and shows that the repressive measures adopted have not been without result.

For these 13,459 offences in 1875, there were 10,995 persons brought to trial, of whom 8,006 or 72·6 per cent were convicted.

Receiving stolen property.

12. There were 3,034 cases of receiving stolen property reported, compared with 3,075 in 1874. In these 3,877 persons were brought to trial, and 2,477 or 76·4 per cent convicted or committed.

Mischief by fire.

13. In offences of serious mischief by fire there is a satisfactory decrease, from 118 to 77 or 53·2 per cent.

Cattle poisoning.

14. There were 725 cases of poisoning or killing cattle reported, compared with 674, or 8 per cent in excess of 1874. Out of 575 persons brought to trial for this offence 239 or 41 per cent were convicted.

In the following districts, cases of this class were most frequent:—

Ráwalpindi	86
Pesháwar	75
Bannú	62
Hazára	48
Jhelam	39

The Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi remarks on the decrease in these offences during the last three years observable in the Thanahs of Attok, Hazro and Hassan Abdal of his district, where they were once so prevalent.

Cases of cattle poisoning have fallen from 104 in 1873 to 4 in 1875, and of rick burning from 97 in 1873 to 19 in 1875. The Deputy Commissioner observes that some check on the unrestricted sale of poisons is much required, as in those thanahs a person may purchase arsenic sufficient to poison half a village for eight annas.

Lurking house-trespass.

15. There is a trifling increase of 4 per cent in lurking house-trespass reported. Out of 4,037 brought to trial 2,716 or 67 per cent were convicted.

Hurt and Assault.

16. As in 1874, hurt and assault cases constitute about one-third of the whole of the bailable crime of the province. The per-centage of convictions has increased from 24 to 26 per cent.

Enticing away a married woman.

17. Cases of enticing away a married woman have decreased from 3,615 to 3,444.

Contempt of Court.

18. 94 persons were punished for contempt of court.

Other offences under the Criminal Procedure Code will be noticed under the head of Preventive Jurisdiction.

Breach of Laws relating to excise on spirits and drugs.

19. Offences relating to the law of excise on spirits and drugs have decreased from 401 to 373, but the per-centage of convictions has increased 7 per cent.

Convictions under Forest Laws.

20. Convictions of persons under the Forest Laws have increased from 1,029 to 1,805, or 75 per cent.

Breach of Law relating to Opium.

21. Breaches of law relating to opium have decreased from 322 to 188. These were most frequent in the districts of—

Lahore	...	...	72
Ludiánah	...	...	18
Umballa	...	...	17
Jullundur	...	...	16

Breach of Nuisance and Sanitary Laws.

22. 6,356 cases, involving 12,732 persons, were disposed of under Nuisance and Sanitary laws. Out of these, 11,609 persons were convicted, compared with 8,104, or 43·2 per cent more than in 1874.

Cases under Frontier Rules.

23. Under the Frontier Rules 544 cases were disposed of, compared with 650 in the preceding year.

C.—Result of Trials.

24. Imperial Return No. 2 in the Appendix shows the general result of criminal trials in the tribunals of various classes in the province during the year.

Including 1,416 persons remaining under trial at the close of 1874, there were 1,52,651 persons for trial during the year. These were disposed of as follows :—

Committed for trial	679
Convicted	82,512
Acquitted and discharged...	67,649
Died, escaped or transferred	216
Remaining under trial	1,595

Of the total number of persons brought to trial 14·4 per cent were for non-bailable crime.

25. The results of trials in the different districts are summed up in the following table, which shews the per-centage of convictions and commitments of persons tried :—

Districts.	Committed for and convicted of non-bailable offences.	Committed for and convicted of bailable offences.	Total per-cent committed for and convicted of bailable and non-bailable offences.
Delhi	71	55	57
Gurgáon	71	62	63
Karnál	64	65	65
Hissár	67	60	61
Rohták	74	63	64
Sirsa	75	67	69
Umbálla	64	67	67
Ludiánah	80	57	59
Simla	70	82	81
Jullundur	64	40	43
Hoshiárpur	73	37	41
Kángra	79	69	69
Amritsar	62	42	44
Gurdáspúr	70	30	34
Sialkót	68	20	26
Lahore	72	73	72
Gujranwála	72	26	33
Ferozepore	78	71	72
Rawalpindi	77	58	60
Jhelam	72	52	54
Gujrát	68	33	39
Sháhpúr	69	57	59
Mooltán	70	61	63
Jhang	76	57	62
Montgomery	72	56	61
Muzaffargarh	72	52	58
Dera Ismail Khán	68	54	58
Derah Ghazi Khán	64	68	66
Bannú	49	66	64
Peshávar	50	65	63
Hazára	59	43	45
Kohát	46	63	60
Total ...	69	53	55

26. The general per-centage of convictions, bailable and non-bailable cases being taken together, is 55 per cent, compared with 54 per cent in 1874.

The following districts give the lowest per-centage of convictions :—

Gujránwala	33
Gurdáspur	34
Gujrát	39
Hoshiárpur	41
Jullundur	43
Amritsar	44
Hazára	45

The lowest per-centage in non-bailable cases is in the Kohát and Bannú districts, *viz.*, 46 and 49 per cent respectively.

In bailable cases the lowest per-centage of convictions is to be found in the Amritsar and Jullundur divisions, omitting the Kángra district.

In these divisions petty assault cases are most frequent. The epidemic of cholera in the Kángra district appears to have acted as a check on petty complaints.

In the above statement the convictions and commitments have been taken together in calculating the per-centage.

Persons committed.

27. The number of persons committed to the Sessions during the year was 679, compared with 669 in the year previous. The increase of 10 is trifling and needs no comment. Of the persons committed 621 or 90 per cent were charged with non-bailable and 58 or 10 per cent with bailable offences.

Persons acquitted and discharged.

28. Of the 67,649 persons who were acquitted and discharged, 16,947 were acquitted, and the rest either discharged, or complaints against them were dismissed, withdrawn or compounded.

Persons remaining under trial.

29. Of the 1,595 persons remaining under trial at the close of the year, 216 were charged with non-bailable and 1,183 with bailable offences. The largest number so remaining was in the Amritsar Division, *viz.* 421, of whom 46 were awaiting trial for non-bailable crime.

30. The oldest case pending is in the Jullundur district, and dates from 27th May 1875. The delay is attributed to the non-receipt of a special report from Lieutenant Rennick, Assistant Commissioner. The case is one of giving false evidence.

Oldest pending case.

31. The average duration of all cases, including cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, is the same as last year, *viz.* 8 days.

Duration of cases.

The highest average duration in one district is 19 days, in Jhang. In the year preceding also, this district stood the highest, when it shewed 17 days. A report has been called for.

The lowest average duration was attained in the Simla and Kohát districts, where it was 2 and 3 days respectively.

32. The following table shews a comparison of persons brought to trial with the population of each division :—

Proportion of persons tried, to population.

	1875.	1874.
Pesháwar Division, per 1,000 of population ...	14·4	13·5
Lahore do. „ ...	11·2	11·3
Amritsár do. „ ...	10·0	9·1
Deraját do. „ ...	9·8	10·5
Ráwalpindi do. „ ...	8·8	8·3
Moolt'an do. „ ...	8·6	8·6
Umballa do. „ ...	7·4	7·9
Jullundur do. „ ...	6·5	7·2
Hissár do. „ ...	6·1	6·3
Dehli do. „ ...	5·9	5·2

There is nothing calling for remark in the foregoing statement.

D.—AGENCY FOR DISPOSAL OF CRIMINAL WORK.

33. The following statement shows in greater detail how the work has been distributed among the several Courts of districts for the last three years :—

Courts.	Cases disposed of.			Per-centage.		
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1873.	1874.	1875.
Deputy Commissioner ...	3,940	4,688	4,184	5·4	6·1	5·5
Assistant Commissioner ...	11,925	12,402	11,452	16·5	16·4	15·0
Extra Assistant Commissioner ...	17,595	17,299	18,282	24·4	22·9	24·1
Tahsildár ...	17,598	17,216	18,022	24·4	22·8	23·8
Naib Tahsildár ...	7,123	7,651	6,747	9·8	10·1	8·9
Cantonment Magistrate ...	3,564	4,366	5,345	4·9	5·8	7·0
Small Cause Court ...	117	100	91	0·1	0·1	0·1
Canal Officer ...	592	562	464	0·8	0·7	0·6
Customs Officer ...	2	...	...	0·002	...	...
Forest Officer ...	2	...	...	0·002	...	...
Jail Officer ...	4	4	4	0·001	0·005	0·005
Boards of Honorary Magistrates ...	5,920	6,722	5,599	8·1	8·9	7·4
Jaghirdár Magistrates ...	3,565	2,633	2,471	4·9	3·4	3·3
Honorary Magistrates sitting alone ...	...	1,823	2,933	...	2·4	3·9

Cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners invested with enhanced powers under Section 36 Act X of 1872 are included.

The proportion of Criminal work performed by Deputy Commissioners has decreased, while that performed by Tahsíl agency has increased.

The work performed by Deputy Commissioners is shewn in detail in statement given below.

Tahsíl agency.

34. The proportion of work done by Tahsíl agency was highest in the following districts :—

Kángra	... 48 per cent.
Jhelum	... 44 „

Honorary Magistrates.

The work performed by Boards of Honorary Magistrates has decreased slightly, while that performed by Honorary Magistrates sitting alone has increased in a very high proportion. The style of their work is favorably noticed in the local reports.

35. Cases were distributed among the three classes of Magistrates as follows :—

Magistrate first class	...	...	37,830
Magistrate second class	...	...	25,572
Magistrate third class	...	...	11,227

exclusive of cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Cases were divided between European and Native agency as under :—

European Magistrates	...	...	22,668
Native Magistrates	...	...	52,926

Work performed by Dy. Commissioners.

36. The annexed statement shews the Criminal work disposed of by the Deputy Commissioner of each district during the year. The column shewing cases disposed of under his appellate powers is added for the purpose of completing the statement:—

Districts.		Under his enhanced powers, Section 36, Act X of 1872.	Under his Magisterial powers.	Under his Appellate powers.
Delhi	...	26	61	44
	Gurgáon ...	26	35	89
	Karnál ...	25	45	52
Hissár	...	21	191	56
	Robtak ...	23	25	138
	Sirsa ...	40	107	24
Umbálla	...	13	15	82
	Ludiánah	14	43	72
	Simla ...	4	5	...
Jullundur	...	9	29	137
	Hoshiárpur ...	18	27	125
	Kángra ...	8	43	56
Amritsar	...	27	158	171
	Gurdáspur ...	59	105	80
	Siálkot ...	37	84	95
Lahore	...	40	86	127
	Gujránwála ...	52	40	105
	Ferozepore ...	13	24	77

Districts.	Under his enhanced powers, Section 36, Act X of 1872.	Under his Magisterial powers.	Under his Appellate powers.
Ráwalpindi	33	83	135
Jhelum	52	41	97
Gujrát	65	89	69
Sháhpur	39	74	67
Mooltan	68	130	48
Jhang	20	54	58
Montgomery	34	238	55
Muzaffargarh	18	133	66
Dera Ismail Khán	46	109	36
Dera Ghazi Khán	22	123	3
Bannú	77	201	30
Pesháwar	8	224	59
Hazára	27	178	21
Kohát	11	419	5
Total ...	965	3,219	2,379

37. The total original work performed by Deputy Commissioners has decreased 11·5 per cent. In the previous year there was an increase of 15·9 per cent.

Under ordinary Magisterial powers the greatest number of cases were disposed of by the Deputy Commissioners of Kohát, Montgomery, Pesháwar, and Bannú.

E.—Special Jurisdiction.

38. 965 cases have been disposed of under Section 36 Criminal Procedure Code, to 969 in 1873, being a decrease of 4.

Cases disposed of under Sec. 36, C. P. C.

The Deputy Commissioner Mooltán disposed of 68, the greatest number by any one officer. In the districts of Gujrát, Gurdáspúr, Jhelum and Gujránwála respectively, the next greatest numbers were disposed of.

39. The total number of persons convicted in the 965 cases under this Section was 1,108; of these 267, or 24·1 per cent, were sentenced to imprisonment for more than three years, their sentences being referred to the Commissioner for confirmation. The largest number so referred was 32, in the Mooltán district.

40. The following table gives a detail of the persons disposed of on summary trial under Chapter XVIII of the Criminal Procedure Code:—

Summary trial.

Districts.	Summary Jurisdiction.		
	Persons.		Total cases disposed of.
	Acquitted, discharged, &c.	Convicted.	
Delhi	37	234	111
Gurgáon	12	2	6
Karnál	7	23	22
Hissár	2	7	7
Rohtak	...	...	...
Sirsa	1	55	28
Umbálla	168	1,692	1,143
Ludiánah	84	85	104
Simla	83	118	120
Jullundur	121	265	198
Hoshiárpur	111	77	119
Káugra	80	222	153
Amritsar	2,214	2,950	2,039
Gurdáspar	419	382	366
Siálkot	351	165	254
Lahore	49	173	164
Gujránwála	1,307	119	503
Ferozepore	161	173	160
Ráwalpindi	34	184	149
Jhelum	43	88	67
Gujrát	14	128	51
Sháhpur	13	34	26
Mooltán	70	65	199
Jhang	...	5	4
Montgomery	21	28	26
Muzaffargarh	2	26	21
Dera Ismail Khán	34	38	37
Dera Ghazi Khán	...	1	1
Bannú	3	9	11
Peshávar	14	121	90
Hazára	12	29	23
Kohát	5	80	44
Total ...	5,442	7,578	6,246

The number of cases so disposed of during the year under report has increased from 5,752 to 6,246. These cases involved 13,020 persons, as compared with 10,903 in 1874. In the Amritsar district alone 2,039 cases, involving 2,950 persons, were disposed of.

The Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar explains that a large number of these cases were for breaches of the municipal bye-laws, disposed of by the Board of Honorary Magistrates for the city of Amritsar. It also appears that the trials as conducted by these gentlemen can scarcely be called summary, as they prefer preparing detailed records, including the depositions of witnesses in full.

41. The following statement shows the exercise of the jurisdiction of Magistrates over European British subjects:

Jurisdiction over European British subjects.

Districts.	Jurisdiction over European British Subjects.			
	Persons.			Total cases disposed of.
	Acquitted, discharged, &c.	Convicted.	Committed	
Dehli	10	7	...	14
Gurgáon	1	...	...	1
Umbálla	1	7	...	8
Simla	14	17	...	31
Jullundur	1	5	...	5
Kángra	1	1	...	2
Gurdaspúr	1	2	...	3
Lahore	5	33	...	30
Gujránwála	2	...	...	1
Ráwalpindi	3	2	...	5
Mooltán	1	...	2	6
Muzaffargarh	1	...	...	1
Dera Ismail Khán	...	3	...	2
Pesháwar	1	2	1	4
Hazára	...	3	...	2
Kohát	1	2	...	3
Total ...	43	88	3	118

42. 118 cases were disposed of, being 5 in excess of the previous year. In these cases 134 persons were involved, of whom 91 were convicted or committed, and the rest acquitted or discharged.

In Lahore, Simla and Delhi the greatest number of cases occurred.

43. In the Umballa district one person was convicted under two different charges and was shewn twice. The actual number of persons convicted was 87, out of which number 16 were sentenced to imprisonment and the rest to fine, or directed to furnish security to keep the peace. The longest term of imprisonment awarded was 3 months, in the Jullundur and Lahore districts.

44. The largest amount of fine imposed was Rs 250, in the Mooltan district; the conviction being for causing death by careless driving of a Locomotive—Section 304 A Indian Penal Code.

F.—Original Work of Courts of Session.

45. The total number of persons dealt with by Commissioners sitting as Courts of Session are shewn in Imperial Return No. 3.

The annexed statement shews more particularly the work of the several Commissioners during the year—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	For Disposal.								Disposed of										
Divisions.	*Pending from 1874.*		*Committed to the Sessions during 1875.*		*Received by transfer.*		*Total.*		Referred to Chief Court under Sec. 287 C. P. C.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Died, escaped or transferred.	*Total.*		*Pending at end of year.*		Number of cases pending over three months.	Average duration.	Date of oldest case pending.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.			
Delhi ...	...	...	16	47	...	...	16	47	3	23	17	...	15	43	1	4	...	60	3rd Novr. '75.
Hissár ...	...	...	6	20	...	...	6	20	...	8	8	...	5	16	1	4	...	50	5th Novr. '75.
Umballa ...	1	1	27	43	...	...	28	44	11	20	10	...	27	41	1	3	...	50	18th Decr. '75.
Jullundur ...	5	6	29	44	...	...	34	50	...	21	16	1	30	44	4	6	...	63	18th Novr. '75.
Amritsar ...	1	1	21	31	...	...	22	32	7	14	10	...	21	31	1	1	1	47	6th Jany. '74.
Lahore ...	4	4	53	89	...	...	57	93	13	35	35	...	51	83	6	10	...	50	13th Decr. '75.
Rawalpindi ...	3	10	41	88	...	...	44	98	23	29	29	...	39	81	5	17	...	42	6th Novr. '75.
Mooltán ...	1	4	35	54	1	1	37	59	11	25	16	...	36	52	1	7	...	28	21st Decr. '75.
Derajat ...	...	...	33	71	...	...	33	71	14	43	14	...	33	71	...	...	...	27	
Peshawar ...	8	14	101	236	...	...	109	250	35	106	70	...	92	211	17	39	2	51	1st May 1875.
Total ...	23	40	362	723	1	1	386	764	123	324	225	1	349	673	37	91	3	58	6th Jany. '74.

The number of cases committed to the Sessions was 362, being only one less than in the preceding year.

Disposal.

46. There were 386 cases for trial, including those pending from last year, involving 764 persons, who were disposed of as follows:—

Convicted and sentenced to death	123
Convicted and sentenced otherwise	324
Acquitted	225
Died, escaped or transferred	1
Remaining under trial	91

The number of capital sentences has increased from 118 to 123. In 1873 the number was 132.

The Sessions Judge of Peshawar alone passed 35 of the above number; 14 were also sentenced to forfeiture of property in addition.

The per-centage of persons convicted to persons disposed of is 48. The lowest per-centage was 36, in the Rawalpindi Division.

Duration.

47. The average duration of trials, reckoning from date of commitment to date of final order, is for the province 58 days, or seven days more than in 1874. The highest average duration in any one division was 63, in Jullundur.

The oldest case pending was in the Amritsar Division, committed on the 6th January 1874. This was noticed in the report for the preceding year. The reason assigned for the delay was that the accused was in the Lunatic Asylum. The next oldest case pending at the end of the year was in the Peshawar Division. It was committed on the 1st May 1875. The Commissioner explains the delay.

Jurisdiction over European British subjects.

48. The number of European British subjects committed for trial was five. All were in the Court of the Sessions Judge of Mooltan. 4 were convicted and 1 acquitted.

G.—Witnesses.

49. The number of witnesses who attended the Criminal Courts during the year was 1,85,100, being 8,151 less than in the preceding year.

88 per cent were discharged on the first day of their appearance, 8 per cent on the second day, and 3 per cent from 3 to 16 days. The longest detention occurred in the Jhang district, where seven persons were detained 16 days and upwards. The Deputy Commissioner in whose Court the detention took place explains this. He was in camp at the extremity of his district, and was suddenly required to return to his head quarters for several days before he could resume his tour.

Of the witnesses detained more than one day there were 30 per cent in Hazára, 29 per cent in Jhang, and 28 per cent in Kohát. The Deputy Commissioner of Hazára states that this is partly due to the paucity of officers in Hazára; when an officer falls ill or is called away on political duty, the detentions in his Court tell unfavorably against the general average.

In Hissár the attendance of witnesses was very quickly dispensed with.

The District Officers report that the registers of witnesses are regularly inspected, with the view to insure greater accuracy.

The Deputy Commissioner of Ráwalpindi notices that in two Tahsíls which he inspected, only those witnesses were entered in the attendance register who received diet money.

50. The amount expended during the year in the payment of expenses to witnesses was Rs. 15,904, as compared with Rs. 14,972 in the year 1874.

District.		Number of witnesses examined.	Amount of diet money paid.	Proportion per cent of witnesses dieted to the number examined.
Dehli		7,714	194	2·3
	Gurgáon	6,904	1,209	17·3
	Karnál	5,964	168	2·8
Hissár		5,235	153	2·9
	Rohtak	6,933	227	3·2
	Sirsa	2,601	117	4·5
Umbálla		6,200	116	1·8
	Ludhiána	4,390	586	13·6
	Simla	1,399	107	7·7
Jullundur		5,637	250	12·3
	Hoshiárpúr	5,926	1,709	28·8
	Kángra	3,044	263	8·6
Amritsar		11,491	425	8·4
	Gurdáspúr	7,974	784	9·8
	Siálkot	7,451	880	11·8
Lahore		11,033	1,048	9·5
	Ferozepore	5,350	1,283	24·0
	Gujránwála	6,485	640	9·4
Rávalpindi		8,517	505	5·9
	Jhelum	5,198	559	10·7
	Gujrát	7,429	432	7·9
	Sháhpúr	4,383	290	6·6
Mooltán		7,625	691	9·0
	Jhang	3,639	547	15·0
	Montgomery	5,198	615	11·8
	Muzaffargarh	6,638	654	9·8
Derah Ismail Khán		3,995	133	2·1
	Dergh Ghazi Khán	4,380	50	1·8
	Bannú	3,263	127	3·9
Pesháwar		8,646	162	7·5
	Hazára	4,283	788	18·4
	Kohát	2,085	92	4·4
	Total ...	1,85,100	15,904	8·6

The largest proportion paid on account of diet of witnesses was in the Hoshiárpúr and Ferozepore districts, *viz.* 28·8 and 24 per cent respectively.

The smallest per-centage paid was in the Umballa and Dera Gházi Khán districts, being only 1·8 each.

PART II.—APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF SESSIONS COURTS AND MAGISTRATES.

General results.

51. Imperial Return No. 5 shews the general result of appeal and revision in the province.

The total number of appeals for disposal from the orders of all Magistrates, including those pending from last year, was 5,433, being 133 or 2·4 per cent less than in the year previous.

Disposal by Deputy Commissioners.

52. Including appeals pending from 1874, there were 2,390 cases, involving 4,223 persons, for disposal by Deputy Commissioners. These were disposed of as follows :—

Appeals rejected	without calling for files, in the case of	190	persons.
	after perusal of files	do. 595	do.
Sentences confirmed		do, 1,852	do.
do. modified		do. 615	do.
do. enhanced		do. 71	do.
do. reversed		do. 871	do.
Proceedings quashed and new trial directed		do. 1	do.
Appeals pending		do. 28	do.

53. The following table shews the number of cases disposed of in each district, and the proportion of reversals :—

Districts.		Cases disposed of.	Persons		
			Whose appeals were disposed of.	Whose sentences were reversed.	Per centage of reversals.
Delhi	...	144	149	32	21·5
Gurgáon	...	89	281	103	36 6
Karnál	...	52	93	18	19·3
Hissár	...	56	118	26	22·0
Rohtak	...	168	189	19	10·1
Sirsa	...	24	35	14	40 0
Umballa	...	82	144	24	16·6
Ludhiánah	...	72	93	21	22·5
Simla	...	...	...	...	...
Jullundur	...	137	244	53	21·7
Hoshiárpur	...	126	214	51	24 2
Kángra	...	56	72	11	15·3
Amritsar	...	171	319	87	27·2
Gurdáspur	...	80	136	13	9·5
Sialkot	...	95	130	46	35·4
Lahore	...	127	207	47	22·7
Gujranwála	...	105	201	67	33·3
Ferozepore	...	77	161	30	18 6
Ráwalpindi	...	135	244	35	14 3
Jhelum	...	97	201	30	14·9
Gujrát	...	69	139	11	7·9
Sháhpúr	...	67	111	15	13·5
Moultán	...	48	63	7	11·1
Jhang	...	58	100	8	8·0
Montgomery	...	55	84	10	11·9
Muzaffargarh	...	66	85	22	25 9
Derah Ismail Khán	...	36	53	6	11·3
Derah Ghazi Khán	...	3	3	...	...
Bannú	...	30	49	19	38·8
Pesháwar	...	59	161	34	21·1
Hazára	...	21	106	9	8 5
Kohát	...	5	10	3	30 0
TOTAL	...	2,379	4,195	871	20·8

The largest number of appeals disposed of in one district was 171, by the Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar.

The per-centage of reversals was highest in the Sirsa district, where it was 40 per cent, that for the province was 20·8.

The highest number of enhancement of sentences was 10, in the Muzaffargarh district.

54. The average duration of appeals was for the province 7 days. In the following districts the average duration was high :—

Average duration.

Dera Ismail Khán	...	25 days.
Hazára	...	22 „
Jhang	...	14 „

The oldest appeal pending was instituted on the 17th December 1875.

55. The following statement shews in detail how appeals were disposed of by Sessions Courts :—

Disposal by Sessions Courts.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
			DISPOSED OF																	
			PERSONS.							TOTAL.										
				Sentences confirmed.																
DIVISIONS.	For disposal, including pending from last year.		Appeals rejected on technical grounds.	Without calling for files.	After perusal of files.	Sentences modified.	Sentences enhanced.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed, Sec. 284 C. P. C.	After directing further enquiry. Sec. 282 Criml. Pro. Code.		Without directing further enquiry		Pending at end of the year.		Total number of days from date of institution to date of decision.	Average duration of appeals.	No. of appeals pending more than one month.	No. of cases referred for revision to Chief Court	Date of oldest case pending.
	Cases.	Persons.								Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.					
Delhi	269	379	6[illegible]	...	226	19	..	67	...	3	3	262	372	4	4	2,920	11	...	9	4th December 1875.
Hissár	239	302	33	17	199	11	2	21	...	2	2	227	281	10	19	2,101	9	4	6	23rd October 1875.
Umballa	397	426	10	116	257	7	...	24	...	3	3	383	411	11	12	3,311	9	..	2	18th December 1875.
Jullundur	223	278	23	...	188	19	...	42	1	2	3	217	270	4	5	4,480	20	2	...	5th November 1875.
Amritsar	286	308	21	...	226	24	...	34	...	1	1	282	304	3	3	17,933	63	...	...	17th December 1875.
Lahore	416	418	194	55	68	14	2	81	...	3[illegible]	37	375	377	4	4	6,389	16	...	...	30th November 1875.
Ráwalpindi	393	541	21	65	310	29	7	88	...	11	17	369	503	13	21	9,68[illegible]	25	4	12	15th July 1875.
Mooltan	435	532	21	38	305	82	10	63	4	58	70	368	453	9	9	9,403	22	...	1	14th December 1875.
Deraját	213	259	7	28	180	5	19	20	...	4	4	209	255	...	...	1,961	9	...	...	
Pesháwar	172	201	14	48	88	23	4	19	3	13	14	157	185	2	2	2,511	15	...	...	20th December 1875.
Total ...	3,043	3,644	407	367	2,047	233	44	459	8	134	154	2,849	3,411	60	79	60,689	20	10	30	15th July 1875.

The Commissioner of Mooltan had the largest number.

Reversals and enhancements.

56. The proportion of reversals to those disposed of is for the province 12·9 per cent. The per-centage of enhancements is 1·2. The per-centage of reversals was lowest in the Umballa division, being 5·8; and in Lahore it was highest, 19·5. The per-centage of enhancements was highest in the Derajat division, 7·4.

Duration.

57. The average duration of appeals is 20 days, one day more than in 1874. It is noticeably high in the Amritsar division, where it is 63 days. Next comes Rawalpindi with 25 days. This latter division has the heaviest pending file, as well as the oldest case pending;—the 15th July 1875 being the date on which it was instituted.

58. The judicial administration of the Amritsar division was noticed in the previous year's report, and in July last the Government were specially addressed on the subject.

PART III.—PUNISHMENTS.

General results.

59. Imperial Return No. 4 shows the punishments inflicted by the various classes of tribunals during the year.

The total number of persons punished by the District as well as the Sessions Courts numbered 70,487, as compared with 67,949, or 3·7 per cent in excess of 1874. The increase is exclusively in the District Courts.

Capital sentences.

60. There were 123 capital sentences passed, compared with 118 in the previous year. 92 persons were sentenced to transportation for life and 15 for a term. The number sentenced to transportation for life was the same as in 1874.

Solitary confinement.

61. Out of the 14,499 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment compared with 15,092, or 5·5 per cent less than in the year preceding; 6,669 or 46·6 per cent were sentenced to solitary confinement. Several of the District Officers remark that Native Magistrates do not sentence to solitary confinement as frequently as they might.

Solitary confinement was most frequently ordered in the following districts:—

Ludiánah	81	per cent.
Muzaffargarh	75	„
Sirsa	67	„

In the Kohát and Kángra districts the per-centage was only 21 and 24 respectively.

In the periods of imprisonments awarded, there is no material difference from the figures of the preceding year.

Forfeiture of property.

62. 27 persons were punished with forfeiture of property : 13 by the Deputy Commissioner Pesháwar, and 14 by the Session Court of Pesháwar.

The Deputy Commissioner Pesháwar having recommended free recourse to this mode of punishment in cases of murder and other heinous offences against the body, the Commissioner concurs, saying that the knowledge that Section 62 Indian Penal Code can be brought to bear and occasionally is made use of, is beginning to have a deterrent effect.

656 persons were sentenced to simple imprisonment compared with 683 in 1874.

Persons punished with fines.

63. 74·4 per cent of the total number of persons sentenced were punished with fines only, which is about 2 per cent above the figures of the preceding year. The increased attention sanitary matters are receiving in most municipalities, explains the increase of punishments of this kind.

Whipping.

64. 3,000 persons were sentenced to whipping, compared with 3,146 in 1874. Of these 387 or 13 per cent were whipped in addition to other punishment, and 2,609 or 87 per cent were sentenced to whipping alone.

Several District Officers still report on the reluctance of Native Magistrates to make use of this mode of punishment.

Amount of fine imposed.

65. The total amount of fines imposed by the District Courts amounted to Rs. 6,71,684, compared with Rs. 6,47,736, or 3·7 per cent in excess of the year previous.

Fines realised.

66. The total amount realized was Rs. 4,62,988, including realizations on account of fines imposed in previous years. This gives a per-centage of 69 realized, which is a falling off from the previous year, and may be owing to some slackness on the part of District Officers in enforcing realization. To this attention will be again directed.

The amount realized of fines imposed by all Courts was the same as in last year, *viz.* 59 per cent.

Per-centage of realization.

67. The following statement shows the amount of fines imposed per head and the per-centage of realizations for each district. In this statement only fines imposed by District Courts are included, and realizations on account of fines imposed in previous years excluded :—

Districts.		Average amount of fine per head.	Per-centage of fine realized.
Delhi	1874	8	58
	1875	8	57
Gurgáon	1874	13	66
	1875	13	65
Kárnal	1874	9	53
	1875	11	44
Hissár	1874	10	52
	1875	7	65
Rohták	1874	10	68
	1875	14	57
Sirsa	1874	23	37
	1875	14	40
Umballa	1874	6	68
	1875	9	64
Ludiánah	1874	14	45
	1875	12	35
Simla	1874	4	50
	1875	3	77
Jullundur	1874	9	68
	1875	10	72
Hoshiárpúr	1874	8	67
	1875	10	52
Kángra	1874	8	74
	1875	5	83
Amritsar	1874	9	57
	1875	5	66
Gurdáspur	1874	12	71
	1875	10	73
Siálkot	1874	13	54
	1875	14	51
Lahore	1874	6	59
	1875	6	53
Gujránwála	1874	14	54
	1875	14	54
Ferozpore	1874	9	54
	1875	10	48

Districts.		Average amount of fine per head.	Per-centage of fine realized.
Ráwalpindi	1874	10	75
	1875	10	71
Jhelum	1874	11	76
	1875	29	18
Gujrát	1874	20	48
	1875	12	62
Sháhpur	1874	17	60
	1875	9	69
Mooltan	1874	6	50
	1875	9	59
Jhang	1874	17	55
	1875	11	54
Montgomery	1874	13	37
	1875	16	34
Muzaffargarh	1874	11	61
	1875	24	48
Dera Ismail Khán	1874	23	62
	1875	18	61
Dera Ghazi Khán	1874	13	60
	1875	22	62
Bannú	1874	11	80
	1875	12	69
Peshávar	1874	18	65
	1875	12	54
Hazára	1874	12	66
	1875	12	58
Kohát	1874	19	71
	1875	15	74
Total	1874	10·8	61
	1875	11·0	55

This calculation gives a per-centage of realization of 55 per cent, compared with 61 the year previous.

The best realization is shown in the districts of Kángra, Simla, Kohát, Gurdáspúr, Jullundur and Ráwalpindi. The lowest per-centage was in the Jhelam and Montgomery districts, where it was respectively 18 and 34 per cent.

Average amount of fine per head.

68. The average amount of fines imposed per head for the province is 11 per cent, compared with 10·8 in 1874. The average ranges in districts from 5 to 29 Rupees. The latter amount is attained in the Jhelam district, and may account for the low per-centage of realizations. An explanation has been called for.

PART IV.—PREVENTIVE JURISDICTION.

69. The annexed table shews how the preventive jurisdiction of Magistrates, *viz.* jurisdiction under Chapters XXXVI to XLI of the Code of Criminal Procedure, has been exercised during the year. The security cases are also shewn in Imperial Return No. 4.

Nature of Jurisdiction.	Total cases.	Persons with respect to whom action was taken.
Security or recognizance to keep the peace—Chapter XXXVII Criminal Procedure Code, ...	1,991	5,592
Security for good behaviour—Chapter XXXVIII Criminal Procedure Code, ...	4,662	6,208
Local Nuisances—Chapter XXXIX Criminal Procedure Code, ...	512	140
Disputes concerning land and water—Chapter XL Criminal Procedure Code, ...	128	272
Maintenance—Chapter XLI Criminal Procedure Code ...	2,083	392

Security to keep the peace.

70. The number of persons from whom security or recognizance to keep the peace was demanded has increased by 6·8 per cent. The preceding year also showed a similar increase.

Security or recognizance to keep the peace was exacted mostly in the following districts :—

In Pesháwar	from	1,237	persons.
„ Bannú	„	976	„
„ Ráwalpindi	„	529	„
„ Lahore	„	357	„

Of the number of persons called on to give security, 124 or 2·2 per cent were imprisoned in default. Of the 1,237 in the Pesháwar district, only seven were imprisoned in default.

Security for good behaviour.

71. There is a marked decrease, of 39·4 per cent, in the number of persons called upon to furnish security for good behaviour. As in the previous year, the largest per-centage was in the Lahore Division, where it was 43·5 per cent on the entire number.

The law has for several years been worked systematically in the Lahore Division, with results very favorable to the greater security of property.

The districts in which this law was most freely used are the following :—

Lahore,	security demanded	from	1,686	persons.
Ferozepore,	„	„	780	„
Bannú,	„	„	515	„
Delhí,	„	„	270	„

72. The per-centage of persons imprisoned in default has fallen from 29 to 23.

In the Hissár district the entire number 123 from whom security was demanded are entered as having been imprisoned in default, though only 13 persons are shown as in prison at the close of the year. An explanation has been called for.

In Ráwalpindi also the per-centage is high; 123 persons were imprisoned in default, out of 141 from whom security was demanded. The number in prison at the close of the year has not been stated in the District Report, and the Deputy Commissioner has been addressed on the subject and asked to mention the number. It appears however that in the Ráwalpindi district considerable precautions are taken to prevent this law being used unnecessarily or oppressively. The District Superintendent of Police has been asked to refrain from arresting bad characters without previous sanction by the Deputy Commissioner, and the number of cases has fallen from 194 in 1874 to 141 in 1875.

73. This subject has also been engaging the attention of the Chief Court during the year, and enquiries have been made regarding the number of persons in prison in default of security, officers being instructed against fixing the amount of security so high as to be beyond the reasonable means of the person from whom security is demanded, and thereby ensure that only those should remain in prison who were so notoriously bad that no one would furnish security for them.

Nuisances.

74. The number of cases of nuisances under Chapter XXXIX of the Criminal Procedure Code has risen from 332 to 512. Of this number 344 were in the Gurgáon district. A special report has been called for from the Deputy Commissioner Gurgáon regarding the prevalence of these cases.

Maintenance.

75. The number of maintenance cases has slightly increased. Maintenance was ordered in 19 per cent of the cases, and 11 persons were imprisoned in default of payment during the year.

PART V.—PROCEDURE.

76. Amends were awarded in cases of frivolous or vexatious complaints as follows :—

Year.	Persons.	Total amount of fine imposed.
1874	768	4,338
1875	680	3,520

This shows a decrease in the number of cases, and in the amount awarded.

77. During the year under report there is a slight increase of petty assault cases, showing only 26 per cent of convictions. This average though better than in 1874, when it was 24 per cent, is still unsatisfactory. If compensation were more freely awarded, it is believed that groundless complaints would much abate, and the time of Courts occupied in investigating them be saved.

Increase in cases of petty assault.

78. The treatment of habitual offenders and of persons previously convicted has received much attention during the year. Cases continue to come before this Court in which the inadequacy of punishments inflicted on old offenders has been pointed out, and in some instances punishments have been enhanced under the Court's powers on the Revision side.

Habitual offenders and persons previously convicted.

The number of persons convicted a second time or more was 1,265, against 1,761 in the preceding year. The number sentenced to imprisonment for upwards of 2 years was 706, or 9·3 per cent less than in 1874.

The number of cases submitted by Subordinate Magistrates to the Magistrate of the District for enhanced punishment under Section 46 Criminal Procedure Code was 418, to 624 in the previous year. The largest number of cases so submitted in any district was 93, in Montgomery. The largest number in the previous year was also in this district.

79. The following table compiled from the local statements gives the number of cases disposed of during the year under the Frontier Rules, inclnudig those pending from last year :—

Frontier rules.

District.	Erection of hamlets &c. Regulation 2.	Villages fined for suppressing evidence. Regulation 3.	Reference to Council of Elders. Regulation 6, amended.	Sessions cases tried by Deputy Commissioners. Regulation 7.	Adultery. Regulation 8.	Regulation 10.
Dera Ismail Khán ...	...	...	13	...	2	...
Dera Ghazí Khán ...	...	...	6	...	...	...
Bannú ...	...	...	55	...	3	...
Peshawar ...	...	...	...	233	1	...
Hazára ...	90	...	...	...	1	...
Kohát ...	...	4	242	...	20	4
Total ...	90	4	316	233	27	4

As in 1874, Regulation No. 6 has been freely resorted to.

PART VI.—CHIEF COURT JURISDICTION.

80. The work of the Chief Court is shown in Imperial Returns Nos. 3, 4 and 5.

Reference. There were 8 persons whose sentences were under reference at the end of 1874 for confirmation of sentence of death. During the year, 120 sentences were referred, making a total of 128.

The following table gives the details of disposal of the persons concerned:—

Divisions.	For disposal.		Disposed of						Pending at the end of the year.		Average number of days each case lasted.	Remarks.
	No. of cases.	No. of persons.	No. of cases.	No. of persons.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Persons acquitted.	Persons whose cases were remanded for further investigation.	No. of cases.	No. of persons.		
Dehli ...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Hissár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Umballa ...	7	13	7	13	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	
Jullundur ...	5	6	5	6	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Amritsar ...	6	7	6	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Lahore ...	14	16	14	16	11	3	...	2	...	...	...	In Lahore there was one case remanded, involving 2 persons.
Rawalpindi ...	19	27	17	19	15	3	1	...	2	8	...	
Mooltan ...	6	11	6	11	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Deraját ...	10	12	10	12	8	1	3	...	...	...	...	
Peshawar ...	26	35	26	35	24	1	10	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	94	128	92	120	91	13	14	2	2	8	12	

Appeals. 81. The following statement shews the number of Criminal Appeals instituted against the orders of Sessions Courts and Magistrates of Districts in the Punjab during 1875 :—

Division.	Appeals against the orders of Commissioners.	Appeals against the orders of Dy. Commrs.	Remarks.
Dehli	16	25	
Hissár	6	39	
Umballa	22	19	
Jullundur	13	18	
Amritsar	15	43	
Lahore	20	37	
Ráwalpindi...	24	93	
Mooltan	34	77	
Deraját	34	87	
Pesháwar	83	36	
Total	267	424	=691

Appeals instituted.

82. 694 appeals, involving 869 persons, were instituted during the year, compared with 751 appeals, involving 888 persons, in 1874.

Of the appeals instituted 267 were against the orders of Sessions Courts, and 424 against those of Magistrates of Districts exercising enhanced powers under Section 36 of Act X of 1872. Of the orders appealable to the Chief Court 49 per cent were appealed. The per-centage for 1874 was 59.

Including appeals pending from the preceding year there were for disposal 739 appeals, involving 925 persons.

Disposal of appeals.

83. These were disposed of as follows :—

Appeals rejected,	in the case of	61 persons.
Orders confirmed	do.	623 ,,
Sentences modified	do.	63 ,,
Do. enhanced	do.	9 ,,
Do. reversed	do.	117 ,,
Proceedings quashed	do.	2 ,,
Pending at the close of 1875	do.	50 ,,

84. The average duration was 28 days, compared with 26 in the year preceding.

Average duration.

85. The following statement shews the number of Criminal cases received for revision under Sections 294, 296 and 297 of the Criminal Procedure Code during the year :—

Revision.

Divisions.	Petitions presented by the petitioner in person or through agent under Section 297.	Cases referred by Deputy Commissioners and Commissioners on Revision side under Section 296.	Cases called for on statement under Section 294.	Total.
Delhi	17	41	...	58
Hissár	13	12	...	25
Umballa	39	7	...	46
Jullundur	47	30	1	78
Amritsar	124	11	...	139
Lahore	161	8	1	170
Rawalpindi	90	10	5	105
Mooltan	41	17	1	59
Derajat	18	16	...	34
Peshawar	23	11	2	36
Total	573	163	14	750

There were for disposal 772 cases, in which 1,463 persons were concerned. This includes 22 cases involving 57 persons pending from 1874.

There were 1,373 persons disposed of as follows :—

The Chief Court

Rejected the application of	...	761 persons.
Confirmed sentences on	...	186 ,,
Modified the sentences of	...	56 ,,
Reversed the sentences of	...	287 ,,
Remanded the cases of	...	50 ,,
Enhanced the sentences of	...	31 ,,

At the end of the year there were pending 48 cases, involving 90 persons.

The average duration was 19 days.

86. In addition to the above, the Chief Court disposed of 20 miscellaneous cases.

Miscellaneous cases.

87. There was only one trial held during the year by the Chief Court in the exercise of its Original Criminal Jurisdiction, in which the accused, who was charged under Section 48 of Act XIV of 1866 (Post Office Act), was acquitted.

Original jurisdiction.

88. Subordinate Courts have been inspected by a Judge of the Chief Court during the year, in the districts of Peshâwar, Râwalpindi, Jhelum, Gujrât, and Mooltan.

Judges' tours.

I have, &c.,

G. SMYTH.

Officiating Registrar.

STATEMENTS.

IMPERIAL RETURN.

No. I.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE VARIOUS JUDICIAL TRIBUNALS, ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE, EXISTING IN THE SEVERAL DISTRICTS OF THE PUNJAB ON THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Class of tribunals, distinguishing those which exercise powers in one department from those exercising powers in two or three departments and those consisting of paid from unpaid Judges.	Number of Judicial Divisions.	Average area of each Division in square miles.	Average population of each Division.	Number of tribunals.	Constitution of tribunals, stating number of Judges in each, and Jury or Assessors, if any.	Judicial powers of each tribunal, original and appellate.	Prescribed qualifications of Judges previous to appointment.	Total number of Judges. European. Covenanted.	Total number of Judges. European. Commissioned Military Officers.	Total number of Judges. European. Uncovenanted.	Total number of Judges. Native.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. European.	Average annual salary of each paid Judge. Native.	Total cost of Tribunals.	Net receipts from Stamps.	Executive or other functions exercised by the same officers.	Average number of days in the year devoted to Judicial work.	Average number of Advocates attached to each tribunal.	Number of cases decided during the year. Criminal.	Civil.	Revenue.	Appeal.
Munsiffs, exercising Civil powers only ...Paid	Tahsils, 16 Cantonment and District Small Cause Courts, and 74 Munsiffs' Courts.	10,183 square miles.	According to last Census, taken in 1868.	73	1	Civil powers up to Rs. 300.	...	...	...	...	73			Rs. 21,47,593	Rs. 11,10,254	No executive functions.	except in the case of Munsiffs and Judicial Assistants, who were appointed to the Courts, and 37 Mukhtars, are practising in the Province.		...	34,021	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 3rd Class exercising Criminal powers only ... Paid				2	1	Act X of 1872,	...	...	...	...	2					Tahsildars and Naib-Tahsildars.			747	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 3rd Class exercising Criminal powers only ... Unpaid				45	1	Act X of 1872,	...	2	7	20	16					Canal, Customs and Forest Department officers.						
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 3rd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers Paid				81	1	Section 20 Act X of 1872; Sections 5, 6 and 8 of Act XIX of 1865; and Section 26 of Act XXII of 1864.	...	4	...	...	77					Sub-Collectors employed generally on administrative works, Superintendents of Abkari and Registration.			11,471	44,562	10,867	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 3rd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers Unpaid				13	1	Section 20 Act X of 1872; Sections 5, 6 and 8 of Act XIX of 1865; and Section 26 of Act XXII of 1864.	...	...	2	...	11					Honorary Magistrates.						
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising Criminal powers only ... Paid				2	1	Act X of 1872.	...	...	...	...	2					Tahsildars.			1,337	...	...	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising Criminal powers only ... Unpaid				24	1	Act X of 1872.	...	...	2	2	20					Canal, Customs and Forest Department Officers.						
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers Paid				119	1	Act X of 1872, and Sections 5, 6 and 8 of Act XIX of 1865.	...	4	...	3	112					Sub-Collectors, Superintendents of general administrative work and Registration.			18,856	64,448	46,509	...
Local and Subordinate Magistrates of 2nd Class exercising Civil and Criminal powers Unpaid				21	1	Act X of 1872, and Sections 5, 6 and 8 of Act XIX of 1865.	...	...	...	...	21					Honorary Magistrates.						
Small Cause Courts, confined to their proper functions ...				8	1	Act XI of 1865.	...	1	1	6	...	Rs. 2,776	Rs. 1,280			... ...			91	29,416	...	...
Small Cause Courts exercising also ordinary Civil and Criminal powers ...				9	1	Section 10 Act XIX of 1865.	...	2	6	1	...					... ...			2,487	4,703	...	...

Boards of Magistrates (Unpaid)	10 Divisions; containing 32 districts, which are sub-divided into 125		17,61,150 according	12	*6	Act X of 1872.	...	...	...	...	58				City Magistrates.	The entire year, Sundays and gazetted Holidays excepted; during the 3rd	38 Barristers and Chief Court Pleaders, 63 of the Subordinate	5,599	...	...	...
Magistrates of 1st Class exercising Criminal powers only (do.)				15	1	Do.	...	7	2	1	5				Superintendents of Jails and Honorary Magistrates.			950	...	96	12
Magistrates exercising Civil and Criminal powers ... Paid				146	1	Act X of 1872, and Sections 10 and 11 of Act XIX of 1865. Dy. Commrs. hear appeals from the orders of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Class Magistrates.	...	33	32	19	58				Local Funds, Municipal, Nazal, Treasury, Court of Wards, Road and Ferry funds, Registration, Administrative charge of the district.			33,091	58,172	76,915	9,666
Magistrates exercising enhanced powers under Section 36, Act X of 1872 ...				31	1	Section 36 Act X of 1872.	...	7	20	4	...				Deputy Commissioners.			965	...	...	...
Sessions Courts ...				13	1 aided by 3 Assessors.	Acts X of 1872 and XIX of 1865; also hear appeals from the orders of 1st Class Magistrates.	...	5	8	...	...				Superintendent of Revenue Administration, Civil and Sessions Judge, Appellate and Executive work.			349	1	274	9,287
Chief Court ...				1	3 aided by a Jury of 12 men in Original Criminal Trials.	Act IV of 1866.	...	2	...	1	...				No Executive functions.			1	9	...	2,517
Total ...	...	...	...	615			...	60	60	53	455	...	...	...	...	...	...	75,944	2,35,332	1,34,661	21,534

* Average number.

IMPERIAL RETURN.

No. 2.

STATEMENT OF OFFENCES REPORTED, AND OF PERSONS TRIED, COMMITTED AND ACQUITTED FOR EACH OFFENCE IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875.

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	NON-BAILABLE.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a non-bailable offence ...	118 to 120	3	12	7	5	...	...
2	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue...	225	2	2	2	...	...	...
3	Counterfeiting coin ...	231 to 236	10	9	2	7	...	...
4	Import or Export of counterfeit coin ...	237, 238	3	2	...	2	...	...
5	Passing or possessing bad or altered coin ...	239 to 243 and 250 to 254	133	136	45	91	...	...
6	Diminishing or altering coin ...	246 to 249	7	9	4	5	...	...
7	Murder by Dacoits ...	...	...	7	...	7	...	...
8	Murder by Robbers ...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...
9	Murder by poison for sake of robbery ...	...	2	2	...	2	...	...
10	Murder by poison from other motives ...	...	27	39	8	31	...	...
11	Other murders from motives connected with women ...	...	137	275	83	168	2	22
12	Other murders from other motives ...	...	141	373	156	173	3	41
13	Attempt to murder ...	307	79	92	48	31	...	13
14	Culpable homicide ...	304	148	230	68	158	2	2
15	Abetment of suicide ...	305, 306	3	1	1	...	...	...
16	Being a Thug ...	311	9	16	6	10	...	...
17	Grievous hurt by dangerous weapons ...	326	35	75	33	38	...	4
18	Causing hurt or grievous hurt to extort property or confession or to constrain a person ...	327, 329, 331, and 333	2	3	2	1	...	...
19	Administering stupefying drugs ...	328	53	44	21	22	...	1
20	Assault in attempting theft from person ...	356	14	26	13	13	...	...
21	Kidnapping or abduction ...	363 to 365, 367 to 369	182	208	131	69	4	4
22	Abducting a woman to compel marriage, or for defilement ...	366	57	98	75	19	2	2
23	Habitual dealing in slaves ...	371	3	1	1	...	...	...
24	Selling, letting, or unlawfully obtaining a woman for purposes of prostitution ...	372, 373	11	26	19	7	...	...
25	Rape ..	376	191	124	79	44	...	1
26	Unnatural offences ...	377	152	112	43	67	...	2

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	NON-BAILABLE—*continued.*							
27	Theft of cattle ...	379 to 381	3,381	2,769	803	1,890	13	63
28	Theft, ordinary ...	...	10,078	8,226	1,995	6,116	23	92
29	Theft after preparation for causing death, or hurt, or restraint of cattle ...	382	11	12	6	4	1	1
30	Theft after preparation for causing death, or hurt, or restraint ordinary ...	...	14	27	18	7	...	2
31	Robbery in a dwelling house ...	392, 393	57	51	17	34	...	...
32	Robbery on the highway ...	...	126	157	88	66	2	1
33	Robbery elsewhere ...	...	77	66	36	29	...	1
34	Robbery with hurt or deadly weapon ...	394, 397, 398	17	23	11	12	...	...
35	Robbery by other means ...	...	19	19	12	7	...	...
36	Dacoity ...	395, 398	65	70	19	43	...	8
37	Dacoity with grievous hurt ...	397	3	...	...	...	...	...
38	Belonging to a gang of thieves ...	401	2	4	...	4	...	...
39	Criminal breach of trust ...	406 to 408	442	437	205	222	2	8
40	Dishonestly receiving stolen property ...	411 to 414	3,034	3,877	1,274	2,477	66	60
41	Serious mischief by fire ...	436, 438	77	43	26	17	...	...
42	Mischief to a vessel ...	437, 439	6	...	...	...	...	...
43	Mischief after preparation made for causing death or hurt ...	440	4	6	6	...	...	...
44	House-trespass in order to the committing of theft ...	451	82	46	10	36	...	...
45	„ „ „ an offence punishable with death or transportation for life ...	449, 450	5	1	1	...	...	...
46	House-trespass having made preparation for causing hurt ...	452	9	14	4	10	...	...
47	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking ...	453, 456	2,792	510	151	347	...	12
48	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of theft ...	454, 457	7,465	3,238	1,008	2,156	17	57
49	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking in order to the committing of an offence other than theft ...	454, 457	226	203	40	157	2	4
50	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking, having made preparation for causing hurt ...	455, 458	45	54	9	43	...	2
51	Lurking house-trespass or house-breaking with attempt to cause death or grievous hurt ...	459, 460	21	32	13	16	...	3
52	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged Promissory Note ...	467, 471	9	9	1	7	1	...

No. 2.—*continued.*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	NON-BAILABLE—*concluded.*							
53	Giving false evidence ...	194 to 196	5	11	...	11	...	...
54	Fabricating false evidence ...	194 to 196	2	2	...	2	...	...
55	Causing miscarriage ...	313 to 316	9	16	2	12	...	2
56	Extortion by causing fear of death, or grievous hurt or accusation ...	386 to 389	1	3	3	...	...	...
57	Criminal breach of trust by public servant ...	409	22	31	7	21	...	3
58	Forgery or fraudulently using or possessing forged document ...	466 to 468, 472 to 477	29	73	52	18	2	1
59	Fraudulent and unlawful marriages ...	493, 495, 496	7	21	21	...	...	...
60	Circulating false rumours to disturb the public peace ...	505	2	13	...	13	...	...
61	Abetment of any offence ...	109	1	6	1	5	...	...
62	Attempt to commit offences ...	511	11	10	2	8	...	...
	BAILABLE.							
1	Concealing a design to commit a bailable offence,	119, 120	2	2	1	1	...	...
2	Personating a soldier ...	140	2	4	...	4	...	...
3	Being a member of, or joining an unlawful assembly ...	143 to 145, 151, 158	65	448	132	316	...	...
4	Rioting ...	147 to 149, 152, 153	521	4,909	1,069	3,755	1	84
5	Personating a public servant ...	170, 171	25	20	3	17	...	...
6	Harboring an offender ...	212, 216	30	37	18	13	...	6
7	Resistance to lawful apprehension and rescue, or escape ...	224, 225, and 225 A	153	200	26	170	3	1
8	Using or preparing for use a stamp known to have been used before ...	261 to 263	45	55	14	41	...	...
9	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life ...	269, 270, 279, 280, 282, 285, 286, 289	96	130	27	103	...	...
10	Defiling the water of a public reservoir ...	277	27	63	7	56	...	...
11	Obstructing a public way ...	283	33	130	34	92	...	4
12	Committing nuisance ...	291	23	55	11	44	...	...
13	Selling or possessing obscene books ...	292, 293	11	68	1	66	...	1
14	Obscene songs ...	294	11	23	5	18	...	...
15	Disturbing religious assembly ...	296	5	5	1	4	...	...

No. 2.—*continued.*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	BAILABLE—*continued.*							
16	Causing death by rash or negligent act ...	304 A	60	67	16	49	...	2
17	Attempt to commit culpable homicide ...	308	7	6	6	...	...	...
18	Attempt to commit suicide ...	309	192	163	40	121	2	...
19	Exposing and abandoning a child ...	317	26	27	13	10	1	3
20	Concealment of birth ...	318	40	44	7	36	1	...
21	Causing hurt ...	323, 334	3,746	7,612	4,204	3,351	2	55
22	Causing hurt by dangerous weapons ...	324	150	206	61	140	...	5
23	Causing hurt to extort confession, &c. ...	330, 332	30	49	22	27	...	...
24	Grievous hurt ...	325	525	786	297	479	...	10
25	Grievous hurt on grave and sudden provocation	335	52	60	13	47	...	...
26	Doing any act which endangers human safety,	336, 337	21	22	6	15	...	...
27	Causing grievous hurt by an act which endangers human safety ...	338	11	18	4	14	...	...
28	Wrongful restraint ...	341	415	840	662	175	...	3
29	Wrongful confinement ...	342 to 346	215	393	273	111	1	8
30	Wrongful confinement to extort property or confession ...	347, 341	15	20	13	7	...	...
31	Assault or use of criminal force ...	352 to 355, 357, 358	17,263	37,273	29,074	7,924	6	269
32	Unlawful compulsory labor ...	374	4	8	5	3	...	...
33	Mischief by poisoning or killing cattle ...	428, 429	725	755	328	239	...	8
34	Mischief by fire ...	435	107	67	51	16	...	...
35	Criminal trespass ...	447	750	1,836	1,184	620	...	32
36	House trespass (simple) ...	448	452	609	318	280	...	11
37	House trespass in order to commit an offence (other than theft) punishable with imprisonment ...	451	37	29	4	24	...	1
38	Dishonestly opening a closed receptacle ...	461, 462	15	12	2	10	...	...
39	Omission to prevent or give information of a riot	154 to 156	3	10	3	7	...	...
40	Affray ...	160	268	1,476	420	1,056	...	...
41	Bribery ...	161 to 165	169	247	142	91	1	13
42	Public servant disobeying a lawful direction with intent to cause injury ...	166	2	4	4	...	...	...
43	Public servant framing an incorrect document with intent to cause injury ...	167	5	7	3	4	...	...

No. 2.—*continued.*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	BAILABLE—*continued.*							
44	Public servant unlawfully trading or buying property ...	168, 169	5	6	4	2	...	...
45	Evading, disobeying or preventing service of summons ...	172 to 174	165	412	188	216	...	8
46	Omitting to produce a document ...	175	6	10	3	7	...	...
47	Omitting to give information ...	176	72	176	62	105	...	9
48	Giving false information ...	177, 182	539	668	178	485	...	5
49	Refusing oath, answer or signature when duly required ...	178 to 180	16	18	2	16	...	...
50	Making false statement on oath ...	181	10	12	3	9	...	...
51	Resistance to the lawful taking or selling of property ...	183, 184	180	364	181	170	...	13
52	Illegally bidding at sale ...	185	1	1	...	1	...	...
53	Obstructing or omitting to assist a public servant ...	186, 187	255	569	229	317	3	20
54	Disobedience to lawful order ...	188	315	862	228	626	...	8
55	Threatening a public servant with injury ...	189	6	9	8	1	...	...
56	Giving or using false evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	282	500	204	283	1	12
57	Fabricating false evidence, or using fabricated evidence (simple) ...	193, 196	54	89	38	49	...	2
58	Signing or using a false certificate ...	197, 198	2	3	2	1	...	...
59	Making or using a false declaration ..	199, 200	7	10	7	3	...	...
60	Screening an offender by causing disappearance of evidence, &c. ...	201	22	58	19	39	...	...
61	Omitting to give information of an offence ...	202	25	53	27	23	...	3
62	Giving false information respecting an offence..	203	7	12	6	5	...	1
63	Secreting or destroying documentary evidence	204	15	21	11	8	...	2
64	False personation in judicial proceedings ...	205	41	63	19	44	...	...
65	Fraudulently claiming or removing property to prevent legal seizure ...	206, 207	19	38	17	15	...	1
66	Fraudulently suffering a decree ...	208	5	4	3	1	...	...
67	False claim ...	209	32	38	18	15	1	4
68	Fraudulently obtaining or executing a decree...	210	16	14	11	3	...	...
69	False charge of an offence ...	211	130	324	158	158	1	7
70	Taking gift to screen an offender ...	213 to 215	50	73	36	37	...	...

No. 2.—*continued.*

Number	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code, or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	BAILABLE—*continued.*							
71	Public servant fraudulently defeating punishment or forfeiture ...	217, 218	12	24	12	10	..	2
72	Public servant wilfully making order or decision contrary to law ...	219, 220	2	8	7	1	...	...
73	Public servant omitting to apprehend or suffering to escape ...	221, 222	7	7	2	5	...	...
74	Public servant negligently suffering an escape	223	44	71	15	54	...	2
75	Insulting a public servant during judicial proceedings ...	228	80	87	3	84	...	...
76	Using, possessing, making or selling false weights or measures ...	264 to 267	79	108	26	77	...	5
77	Negligently or malignantly endangering human life ...	271, 284, 287, 288,	8	14	3	11	...	...
78	Adulterating or selling adulterated food ...	272, 273,	66	102	19	78	...	5
79	Adulterating or selling adulterated drugs ...	274, 275	3	4	2	2	...	...
80	Making atmosphere noxious to health ...	278	12	41	19	22	...	...
81	Committing nuisance ...	290	238	1,005	243	756	...	6
82	Keeping a lottery office ...	294A	1	1	...	1	...	...
83	Religious insult ...	295, 297, 298	102	228	127	99	1	1
84	Causing miscarriage (simple) ...	312	21	36	22	14	...	...
85	Wrongful confinement ...	345	1	1	1	...	...	...
86	Buying or disposing of any person as a slave ...	370	5	16	15	1	...	...
87	Extortion ...	384, 385	132	240	215	22	...	3
88	Dishonest misappropriation ...	403, 404	462	671	277	391	...	3
89	Cheating ...	417 to 420	545	875	523	309	7	36
90	Fraudulent disposition of property ...	421, 422, 424	11	27	23	4	...	...
91	Executing a deed containing false statement of consideration ...	423	4	11	8	3	...	...
92	Mischief, ordinary ...	426, 427, 430 to 433	1,751	4,407	2,627	1,702	1	77
93	Mischief by destroying land-marks ...	434	61	135	64	71	...	...
94	Forgery (simple) ...	465, 469, 471	82	136	84	34	1	17
95	Making or using false trade or property-mark...	482 to 484, 486 to 488	3	6	6	...	...	...
96	Removing or destroying a property mark ...	489	10	28	20	8	...	...
97	Criminal breaches of contracts of service ...	490 to 492	35	59	29	21	1	8

No. 2.—*continued.*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	BAILABLE—*concluded.*							
98	Bigamy ...	494	111	216	189	24	...	3
99	Adultery ...	497	197	260	186	74	...	...
100	Enticing away a married woman ...	498	3,444	4,641	3,829	697	25	90
101	Defamation ...	500 to 502	171	315	233	53	1	28
102	Insult ...	504, 509	306	511	331	173	...	7
103	Criminal intimidation ...	506, 507, 508	62	123	107	16	...	...
104	Being drunk and disorderly ...	510	7	8	1	7	...	...
105	Abetment of any offences ...	109, 110	3	56	38	14	...	4
	Special and Local Laws and Criminal Procedure Code.							
106	Payment of penalty by accused ...	Sec. 396 Cr. P. C.	9	10	...	10	...	...
107	Payment of penalty by sureties ...	„ 397 „	56	67	17	49	...	1
108	Contempts and disobedience of orders ...	„ 163 „	73	85	15	70	...	...
109	Frivolous or vexatious complaints ...	„ 209 „	615	684	4	680	...	...
110	Contempts of Court ...	„ 435 „	85	97	3	94	...	...
111	Recognizance to keep the peace ...	„ 489 „	1,342	5,043	1,414	3,607	...	22
112	Security to keep the peace ...	„ 490 „	720	2,602	608	1,992	...	2
113	Recovery of penalty from principal ...	„ 502 „	3	4	1	3	...	...
114	Recovery of penalty from sureties ...	„ 514 „	57	90	7	80	...	3
115	Lurking without ostensible means of livelihood...	Chap. XXXVIII C. P. C.	215	266	69	196	...	1
116	Bad livelihood ...	Chap. XXXVIII C. P. C.	3,012	3,530	711	2,793	8	18
117	Security for good behavior ...	„ „	2,124	3,621	321	3,294	1	5
118	Local nuisance ...	Chap. XXXIX C. P. C.	120	202	188	6	...	8
119	Maintenance of wives and children. ...	Chap. XL	2,139	2,165	1,723	398	...	44
120	Disputes relating to possession of land ...	„ XLI	116	289	269	20	...	...
121	Breach of laws relating to excise on spirits and drugs.—Acts XXI of 1856, XXIII of 1860, XVI of 1863, XXVIII of 1864 and X of 1871,	...	373	685	159	507	...	19
122	Ditto ditto Opium Ditto,	...	188	556	218	338	...	...
123	Ditto ditto Salt and Saltpetre, Criminal Procedure Code, Acts XXI of 1861, XIV of 1843, XXXVI of 1855 ...	...	137	225	22	203	...	...
124	Ditto ditto Customs ...	...	128	224	44	179	...	1

No. 2.—*continued.*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE—*continued.*							
125	Breach of laws relating to Stamps, Acts X of 1862, XXVI of 1867 and XVIII of 1869 ...	...	319	697	122	571	1	3
126	Ditto ditto Post Office, Act XIV of 1866 ...	...	26	32	12	20	...	...
127	Breach of laws relating to Electric Telegraph, Act VIII of 1860....	...	8	8	2	6	...	...
128	Ditto ditto Jails, Act XXVI of 1870 ...	...	57	67	7	60	...	...
129	Ditto ditto Forests. Act XVII of 1865 ...	...	601	2,047	239	1,805	...	3
130	Ditto ditto Ferries do. ...	...	50	112	1	111	...	...
131	Ditto ditto Canals, Act VII of 1845, XXX of 1871 ...	...	468	1,407	354	1,047	...	6
132	Ditto ditto Railways, XVIII of 1854 ...	...	107	131	20	109	...	2
133	Ditto ditto Stage Coaches, Act XVI of 1861 ...	...	11	16	6	10	...	...
134	Ditto ditto Printing Press Act, XI of 1835 ...	...	5	5	...	5	...	...
135	Ditto ditto Gaming, Act III of 1867 ...	...	222	1,104	263	841	...	...
136	Ditto ditto Wandering and dangerous lunatics, Act XXXVI of 1858..	...	1	1	1	...	...	...
137	Ditto ditto Trespass, Acts III of 1857, V of 1860, XXII of 1861, I of 1871 ...	...	881	2,480	1,605	851	...	24
138	Ditto ditto Arms, Acts XXXI of 1860, and VI of 1866	...	134	190	45	143	...	2
139	Ditto Ditto Emigration, Act XXVII of 1871 ...	...	25	46	16	30	...	...
140	Ditto Ditto Apprentices, Act XIX of 1850 ...	...	37	42	38	4	...	...
141	Ditto Ditto Cantonments, Act XXII of 1864 ...	...	4,506	7,081	644	6,437	...	..
142	Ditto Ditto Chowkidars, Regulation XX of 1856 ...	...	16	24	...	24	...	..
143	Ditto Ditto Village Watchmen...	...	17	24	5	19	...	...
144	Ditto Ditto Truck laws (Local Rules) Act IV of 1872	...	47	87	34	52	1	...
145	Ditto Ditto Nuisance, Section 34 Act V of 1861 ...	...	2,272	4,376	358	4,013	1	4

No. 2.—*concluded.*

Number.	Nomenclature of Offences.	Number of Section of Indian Penal Code or other Penal Law applicable.	Number of offences reported during the year.	Number of persons under trial during the year.	Number of persons acquitted and discharged.	Number of persons convicted and committed.	Died, escaped, or transferred.	Remaining under trial at the end of the year.
	SPECIAL AND LOCAL LAWS AND CRIMINAL PROCEDURE CODE—*concluded.*							
146	Breach of laws relating to Police Act by Police officers, Act V of 1861	...	487	878	51	826	...	1
147	Ditto Ditto Other offences punishable under Act V of 1861 ...	...	601	1,244	118	1,126	...	...
148	Ditto Ditto Nuisances under Act XXVI of 1850 ...	...	339	671	95	576	...	...
149	Ditto Ditto Ditto under Punjab Municipal Act IV of 1873	...	3,745	7,685	654	7,020	1	10
150	Ditto Other offences under Act IV of 1873 ...	...	12	30	6	24	...	...
151	Ditto Ditto purchasing Soldiers' necessaries, Stores &c., Act VII of 1867	...	3	3	...	3	...	...
152	Ditto Ditto Contract by artificers and workmen, Act XIII of 1859	...	193	253	193	36	...	24
153	Ditto Ditto workmen on Railways and P. W. D., Act IX of 1860	...	13	31	22	9	...	...
154	Ditto Ditto Registration, Act VII of 1871 ...	...	5	11	9	2	...	...
155	Ditto Ditto Pleaders, Act XX of 1865 ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
156	Ditto Ditto Criminal Tribes, Act XXVII of 1871 ...	...	65	93	16	77	...	...
157	Ditto Ditto Contagious diseases, Act XIV of 1868 ...	...	45	62	6	56	...	...
158	Ditto Ditto Evidence, Act I of 1872 ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...
159	Offences against Punjab Laws Act IV of 1872...	...	233	368	59	308	...	1
160	Frontier Rules Section 2 ...	...	47	152	87	65	...	...
161	Ditto Do. 3 ...	...	*4	...	...	...	...	...
162	Ditto Do. 6 ...	...	266	685	407	278	...	...
163	Ditto Do. 8 ...	...	24	48	23	25	...	...
164	Ditto Do. 10 ...	...	4	4	...	4	...	...
165	Ditto Do 7 ...	...	199	510	158	281	...	71
166	Mutiny Act VII of 1867 ...	...	1	1	...	1	...	...

* Fine was imposed on the whole village, therefore the number of persons is not shewn.

IMPERIAL RETURN.

No. 3.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE GENERAL RESULT OF CRIMINAL TRIALS IN THE TRIBUNALS OF VARIOUS CLASSES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	NUMBER OF PERSONS DEALT WITH.							PERSONS DISPOSED OF.									
	Remaining at end of last year.	*Brought to trial, during the year 1875.* Under arrest by Police.	Upon warrant.	On summons.	Voluntarily.	Received by transfer.	TOTAL.	Discharged without trial.	Acquitted.	Convicted.	Committed or referred.	Died, escaped or transferred.	TOTAL.	Remaining at end of year.	Average number of days during which each case lasted.	Number of witnesses who attended.	REMARKS.
Unpaid Magistrates	104	5,463	892	17,752	1,027	...	25,238	8,467	3,241	13,429	11	5	25,153	85	5	23,679	
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ...	398	25,793	2,704	32,365	1,818	1	62,379	20,835	6,815	34,860	130	29	62,669	410	6	65,536	
Paid first, second and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district	698	24,636	5,642	22,560	2,807	61	56,404	19,627	6,187	29,053	454	127	55,448	956	9	82,421	
Chief Magistrates of districts	161	3,405	421	1,425	654	11	6,077	1,359	580	3,907	67	53	5,966	111	6	7,757	
TOTAL MAGISTRACY ...	1,361	59,297	9,659	74,102	6,306	73	1,50,798	50,288	16,823	81,249	662	214	1,49,236	1,562	6	1,79,393	
Sessions Courts. Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 Act X of 1872 ...	55	1,357	174	85	11	...	1,682	414	124	1,108	1	2	1,649	33	12	5,707	
Sessions Courts. Commissioners ...	40	723	...	...	...	1	764	...	225	323	124	1	673	91	46	4,480	
TOTAL ...	95	2,080	174	85	11	1	2,446	414	349	1,431	125	3	2,322	124	20	10,187	
Chief Court	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	90	10	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,456	61,378	9,833	74,187	6,317	74	1,53,245	50,702	17,173	82,680	787	217	1,51,559	1,686	8	1,89,590	

No. 4.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE PUNISHMENTS INFLICTED BY THE VARIOUS CLASSES OF CRIMINAL TRIBUNALS IN THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
CLASS OF TRIBUNALS.	PERSONS SENTENCED TO												PERSONS ORDERED TO FIND OR GIVE			DETAIL OF PUNISHMENTS.																					
																FINE.									IMPRISONMENT.										WHIPPING.		
																									One month.		Six months.		Two years		Seven years.		Above 7 years.				
	Death.	Transportation. For life.	Transportation. For a term.	Penal servitude.	Imprisonment. Rigorous. With solitary confinement.	Imprisonment. Rigorous. Without solitary confinement.	Imprisonment. Simple.	Forfeiture of property.	Fine. With imprisonment.	Fine. Without imprisonment.	Whipping. In addition to other punishment.	Whipping. In lieu of other punishment.	Surety of the peace.	Recognizance.	Sureties for good behaviour.	Fine. Rs. 10 and under.	Rs. 50.	Rs. 100.	Rs. 500.	Rs. 1,000.	Above Rs. 1,000.	Total amount of fines.	Amount realized.	Amount paid by way of compensation.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Rigorous.	Simple.	Ten stripes and under.	Twenty stripes and under.	Thirty stripes and under.
Unpaid Magistrates ..	..	..	..	..	221	702	26	..	626	12,045	16	97	3	8	71	11,873	747	43	7	1	..	46,244	42,951	2,526	249	77	525	8	149	1	..	..	..	..	41	58	14
Paid Magistrates with local jurisdiction ..	..	..	..	..	1,480	3,674	245	..	4,062	28,512	67	1,173	607	517	1,531	28,076	4,205	235	57	1	..	2,18,601	1,55,003	17,577	1,592	162	2,804	79	658	4	20	..	..	..	296	563	391
Paid first, second, and third class Magistrates exercising jurisdiction throughout the district ..	..	..	..	..	3,543	2,760	278	..	4,450	10,259	121	1,147	1,455	2,558	3,356	9,655	4,500	431	142	11	..	2,61,275	1,30,590	21,382	809	187	2,267	75	3,241	13	11	..	..	..	222	619	487
Chief Magistrates of the districts ..	..	..	..	..	581	340	39	..	599	1,551	55	171	273	171	1,108	1,029	807	184	129	1	1	59,091	27,184	12,583	82	26	195	9	640	4	4	..	..	..	30	83	116
TOTAL MAGISTRACY ..	..	..	..	..	5,830	7,496	648	..	9,767	52,367	322	2,588	2,338	3,254	6,208	50,633	10,259	893	334	14	1	5,75,209	3,55,717	53,982	2,732	452	5,891	174	4,668	22	35	..	..	..	579	1,323	1,008
Revenue Courts. Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 Act X of 1872 ..	..	..	3	..	755	229	8	13	618	96	65	21	..	..	..	139	392	109	65	2	6	97,488	14,451	5,704	11	5	98	..	239	2	555	1	1	..	4	26	62
Revenue Courts. Commissioners ..	123	93	15	..	84	105	2	14	98	25	4	..	19	15	2	7	53	28	23	1	*1	15,090	2,597	806	4	..	11	2	61	..	85	..	28	..	..	1	1
TOTAL ..	123	93	18	..	839	334	10	27	716	120	69	21	19	13	2	146	445	147	88	3	7	1,12,518	17,048	6,570	15	5	109	2	350	2	640	1	29	..	4	21	66
Chief Court ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	123	93	18	..	6,669	7,830	658	27	10,483	52,487	391	2,609	2,357	3,272	6,211	50,779	10,704	1,040	422	17	8	6,97,727	3,72,765	60,432	2,747	457	6,000	176	5,018	24	705	1	29	..	583	1,344	1,073

IMPERIAL RETURN.

No. 5.

STATEMENT SHOWING THE RESULT OF APPEAL AND REVISION IN CRIMINAL CASES IN THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB DURING THE YEAR 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tribunals.	Number of persons or appellants applying for revision under Sec. 297, C. P. Code.	Number of Persons: Appeals or applications rejected.	Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.	Proceedings quashed.	Further enquiry or evidence ordered.	Pending.	Cases referred for revision to Chief Court.	Remarks.
Magistrate of District. Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates	...	162	157	77	163	1	44	...	...	
Magistrate of District. Appeals from Paid Magistrates	...	623	1,695	609	708	...	133	28	...	
TOTAL ...	...	785	1,852	686	871	1	177	28	...	
Sessions Court. Appeals from Unpaid Magistrates	...	19	47	4	20	...	2	...	...	
Sessions Court. Appeals from Paid Magistrates	...	388	2,367	273	439	8	152	79	...	
TOTAL ...	...	407	2,414	277	459	8	154	79	...	
Chief Court. Appeals ...	...	61	623	72	117	2	2	50	...	
Chief Court. Revisions ...	1,162	761	186	89	287	50	...	90	163	
TOTAL ...	1,162	822	809	161	394	52	2	140	163	
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,162	2,014	5,075	1,124	1,724	61	333	247	163	

No. 11.

STATEMENT SHOWING USE OF JURIES AND ASSESSORS IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS OF THE PROVINCE OF THE PUNJAB IN THE YEAR 1875.

1	2	3	4	5		6		7
				Jury trials.		Assessors' trials.		
COURTS.	Established or average number of Jury or Assessors in each case, and prescribed qualification.	Number of cases tried by Jury.	Number of cases with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge approved of verdict.	Cases in which Judge did not approve of the verdict.	Cases in which Judge agreed with Assessors.	Cases in which Judge differed from Assessors.	Note showing in what class of cases Juries and Assessors have been principally employed.
Chief Court ...	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Commissioners' Sessions Courts.								
Delhi ...	3	...	13	...	...	13	...	In all Sessions Trials.
Hissar ...	3	...	6	...	...	6	...	
Umballa ...	3	1	25	1	...	25	...	
Jullundur ...	3	...	30	...	...	29	1	
Amritsar ...	3	...	21	...	...	17	4	
Lahore ...	4	...	51	...	...	39	12	
Rawalpindi ...	3	...	39	...	...	34	5	
Mooltan ...	3	...	36	...	...	31	5	
Deraját ...	3	...	33	...	...	32	1	
Peshawar ...	2	...	92	...	...	*75	8	
Total ...	3	1	346	1	...	301	36	

* In 9 cases the Assessors were not called on to give their opinion.

Proceedings of the Honorable the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in the Home Department, No 1846, dated 26th May 1876.

READ—

Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice for the year 1875 furnished by the Registrar, Chief Court.

THE report has been submitted in good time, having been received on April 12th, or three days earlier than last year.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor will not deal on the present occasion with those portions of the report which relate to the general state of crime, as he prefers to record his observations on that important subject in connection with the Report of the Inspector-General of Police. The fact, however, noted in the 20th paragraph of the report under review, that convictions of persons under the forest laws have increased from 1,029 to 1,805, or 75 per cent., has attracted His Honor's attention; and he would be glad to be furnished with a return by districts showing the number of convictions of this nature for as many years back as possible.

3. The results of the working of the courts during the year 1875 are, in His Honor's opinion, very satisfactory, and he considers that the Chief Court deserve great praise for their careful and efficient control of the administration of criminal justice.

4. It is a favorable feature in the report that the average duration of all cases, including cases disposed of by Deputy Commissioners under Section 36 of the Criminal Procedure Code, is as low as it was in the previous years, *viz.*, 8 days. The average duration of sessions trials, reckoning from date of commitment to date of final order, is for the Province 58 days, or 7 days more than in 1874. The disposal of reference and revision cases by the Chief Court evinces due despatch, the averages durations being respectively 12 and 19 days.

5. The statistics of the report seem to the Lieutenant-Governor to be much clearer than usual; and he notices with pleasure that, as in the case of 1874, tables have been incorporated with the body of the report, showing the distribution of criminal business amongst the several courts, the number of cases disposed of by Magistrates of the different grades, and by European and Native officers respectively, as well as a statement of the work performed by Deputy Commissioners as such. Comparative statistics of this description have a high administrative value, especially when presented in a compendious form. With regard, however, to the table in paragraph 32, showing a comparison of persons brought to trial with the population of each division, His Honor supposes that the calculations include bailable offences, and thinks that, if this is the case, the facts displayed are of too general a nature to serve as the basis of any conclusions.

6. From the table given in paragraph 33, detailing the distribution of work amongst the several courts for the last 3 years, it appears that the proportion of criminal work performed by Deputy Commissioners has decreased, while there has been an increase in that performed by tahsil agency. Sir Henry Davies presumes that this state of things will be remedied by the new judicial scheme, and on this point he would invite any observations which the Judges may have to offer.

7. The same table shows that the work done by Boards of Honorary Magistrates has to some extent decreased, while that of Honorary Magistrates sitting alone has increased. His Honor is much gratified to learn that the style of the work performed by these gentlemen is the subject of favorable notice in the local reports.

8. The 40th paragraph of the report contains details regarding the summary trials under Chapter XVIII. of the Criminal Procedure Code. It appears that the cases of this description in the Lahore district did not exceed 164, whilst in the Amritsar district such cases reached a total of 2,039. It is said

that a large number of the Amritsar cases were for breaches of the municipal bye-laws, disposed of by the Board of Honorary Magistrates for the city of Amritsar, and that the trials, as conducted by the Board, can scarcely be called summary, as detailed records, including the depositions of witnesses, are prepared. But His Honor does not understand why there should be so striking a discrepancy between the returns of two districts where the circumstances are so little dissimilar, and would be glad to learn whether the difference is due to divergence of procedure or merely to erroneous classification.

9. In connection with the original work of courts of session, it is stated that the oldest case pending was in the Amritsar division, committed on 6th January 1874. The reason assigned for the delay is that the accused was in the Lunatic Asylum. The Lieutenant-Governor would ask the Judges to consider whether such cases ought not *ipso facto* to be struck off the pending files.

10. The detention of witnesses is an important matter, and Sir Henry Davies observes that, of those detained more than 1 day, there were 30 per cent. in the Hazára district. The explanation of the Deputy Commissioner that this is partly due to the paucity of officers cannot be regarded as sufficient, inasmuch as the staff of the Hazára district is by no means numerically weak in proportion to the amount of judicial work for disposal. In two tahsíls of the Ráwalpindi district inspected by the Deputy Commissioner, it seems to be the practice to enter in the attendance register only those witnesses who receive diet money. This procedure is quite wrong and, if not rectified already, should be rectified at once. The great difference throughout the various districts of the Province in the proportion per cent. of witnesses dieted to the number examined, ranging from 28·8 in the Hoshiárpur district to 1·8 in the districts of Umbálla and Dera Gházi Khan, shows how urgent is the necessity for the issue by the Chief Court of more emphatic instructions on this subject; and in this connection the Lieutenant-Governor would invite the attention of the Judges to the communication marginally noted, the orders upon which passed by the Chief Court, His Honor would be glad to see.

No. 809, dated 6th March 1876.

11. The infliction of punishments during the year under notice calls for little remark. Several District Officers appear to have observed that Native Magistrates do not sentence to solitary confinement as frequently as they might. If this is so the remedy seems to Sir Henry Davies to lie in the hands of the District Officers concerned, who are empowered by Section 295 of the Code of Criminal Procedure at all times to call for and examine the record of any court subordinate to them, and who can, if they consider any punishment inadequate, report the proceedings for the orders of the Chief Court under the provisions of Section 296 of the same code. The average amount of fine per head was highest in the Jhelum district, which also shows the lowest percentage of realizations. His Honor presumes that the connection between the high rate of fine and the low rate of realization must be one of cause and effect.

12. The Judges have observed that during the year under report there was a slight increase of petty assault cases, showing only 26 per cent. of convictions; and this average, though a slight improvement on that of 1874, they regard as still unsatisfactory. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs in their belief that if compensation were more freely awarded groundless complaints would much abate, and the time of the courts would be saved.

13. The statistics of cases disposed of under the frontier rules require some further elucidation. Regulation 2 has, it seems, been brought into play in no district but Hazára, whilst no where, except in the Peshawar district, were there any sessions cases tried by the Deputy Commissioner under Regulation 7, as many as 233 of such cases having occurred in that district alone. It is also a remarkable coincidence that in these two districts recourse does not seem to have been had to any regulation except to those above mentioned in connection with each severally, and, in a single instance in each district, to Regulation 8, regarding adultery. Some explanation of these peculiarities is, His Honor thinks, to be desired.

14. On one subject Sir Henry Davies wishes to record his special acknowledgments to the Judges. He has much satisfaction in perceiving that they have devoted great attention to the procedure of District Officers under Chapter XXXVIII. of the Code of Criminal Procedure, relating to security for good behaviour, and that they have instituted enquiries regarding the number of persons in prison in default of security. Of the instructions issued against fixing the amount of the security so high as to be beyond the reasonable means of the person from whom security is demanded, His Honor strongly approves. Purposely to fix the security so high as to keep the suspected persons in prison is to distort a salutary law with the means of committing injustice. The object to be aimed at has been rightly defined by the Chief Court; and except those persons who are so notoriously bad that no one will furnish security for them, none should remain in jail.

15. The Lieutenant-Governor would also thank the Chief Court for the attention they have given to the treatment of habitual offenders and of persons previously convicted. He has no doubt that the exercise by the court on the revision side of its power of enhancement produces satisfactory results.

16. In reviewing the report for 1874 Sir Henry Davies had occasion to bring to the notice of the Judges the omission therefrom of any reference to their inspectional tours. The removal of this defect adds much to the completeness and value of the present report; and His Honor notes with pleasure that in 1875 subordinate courts were inspected by a Judge of the Chief Court in the districts of Peshawar, Rawalpindi, Jhelum, Mooltan and Gujrat.

ORDER.—Ordered that copy of the foregoing remarks be forwarded to the Officiating Registrar, Chief Court, Punjab, for the information of the Judges, and for annexure to and circulation with the report.

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor,

LEPEL GRIFFIN,

Officiating Secretary to Government, Punjab.